DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION,	for 6 months		$40
" "	" 3 "		20
" "	" 1 "		10
TRI-WEEKLY,	" 6 "		30
"	" 3 "		15
WEEKLY EDITION,	" 6 "		20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate.

THE FALSE ONE

Your friend, Charlie J., is here, although his *name* belongs to history now, it makes one sad to gaze on his calm, serene countenance indicating too surely a history of *the heart*. His friends are justly proud of the fame he has won, and well may the cruel Miss B. regret, that ever she rejected the noble heart which once was hers.

Extract from Letter.

He loved her once, he loves no more,
Since all his love has proved in vain;
She from his bleeding bosom tore,
A heart, all filled with bitter pain.

Oh! once he thought she loved him well,
When on his lips he felt her kiss,
But now both words and actions tell
How she destroyed all his bliss.

But, ah! think not that still he kneels
In humble homage at her shrine,
For in his soul he proudly feels,
He never more could call her "mine."

False one! though once you spurned his name
'Twill live when you are lying low,
Engraved high on some peak of fame
It will remain forever more.

FELTON, 9th V. C.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

The Spirit of Confederate Prisoners.

We recently heard a Surgeon in charge of a Confederate Hospital in Richmond, who has had a great many returned prisoners under treatment, speak of their burning anxiety to get again into the service, that they might have a chance to wipe out their obligations to the yankees for the cruelties and insults inflicted upon them whilst in prison. It is, he says, a universal feeling, predominating over all others. They cannot understand the base idea of some who have never faced danger or endured suffering, who are willing to submit to the rule of such an inhuman people. Anything but that; anything but subjugation or even association with their yankee tormentors. These feelings are faithfully described by Col M. L. Woods, of the 46th Alabama Reg't, who has just returned from an imprisonment of 20 months, who says:

"What is most important concerning our prisoners, is the spirit which animates them. They were never more enthusiastic in their patriotism, and were never more determined to fight through the war than now. They authorized Col. Woods to say to the President and the Confederate Congress that, in the reorganization of the army, which they anticipated, any claims which they might have as officers should be entirely disregarded. They are perfectly willing to shoulder their muskets and march in the ranks of the army. The general spirit of Confederate prisoners—privates as well as officers—throughout the North was undaunted and determined; and whilst a large number of soldiers are reported to have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, Col. Woods knows that the number is not only grossly exaggerated, but that a large number who do take the oath only to do so to enable them to get out of the clutches of their keepers and return to the Confederacy." * * * * *

Since the above was in type a friend has handed to us the following confirmatory testimony from an officer of our town:—

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following is an extract from a letter recently received by a citizen of Fayetteville from a beloved son who has from the commencement of the war been in the front, battling for our country's rights and independence. The noble spirit exhibited by this gallant Confederate soldier, confined as he has long been within the walls of a Federal prison, should inspire with courage and hope the timid and despanding at home, as it tells of the undying devotion and the unconquerable determination of our heroic soldiery: * * *

"JOHNSON'S ISLAND, OHIO, Dec 25, 1864.

"It is Sunday evening: they say Christmas evening. If the 25th of December is Christmas under all circumstances, then I suppose it is. However, this looks like complaining at my fortune: this I want to repudiate at the start: come weal or woe, I know no change; unalterably fixed in determination, I abide without complaint every privation 'till the bright morning shall come when the virgin light of Liberty shall rise again to disappear no more behind dark and evil clouds. True to the instincts, innate and unborn, instincts descending from father and son, implanted by nature, and nurtured by time:—to-day from the gloomy bastions of frowning bayonets I look forth and behind:—the haven may be distant, but of a surety it is there even though I knew I not it. No weather-side do I show:—like the weather beaten sycamore of my own native heath, broken may I be but never be bent!

W. C. M., Hoke's Old Brigade.

Everything we have, and everything that we hope for, depends upon the success of our cause. If that should go down, what would become of our money and our bonds, our cotton and tobacco? All would be lost. Not these alone. Curious ideas are entertained in some quarters. A curious forgetfulness has overtaken the minds of some who are usually shrewd enough. They are supposing that investments in railroad stocks and bank stocks, in lands and houses and mines, are exempt from the hazards of the conflict; that while bonds and money depend, for their value, on success, these other properties would survive our national overthrow. Do they not know that the ban of confiscation is *already* proclaimed against *all* our property of every possible kind? This edict hangs to every article of property like a lion. No conveyance can get rid of it. It follows the property whoever becomes the purchaser. If we are conquered, our houses, our railroad and bank and manufacturing and mining and State stocks will be as certainly and inevitably lost as our Confederate credits.

Our only hope for *any* thing is in the success of our struggle. Those who are sacrificing Confederate securities for other forms of property, with any idea of thus avoiding the hazards of the contest, are exhibiting an ignorance and a folly that suprass even their cowardice. We must fight the battle through, and must win it, or all is lost. It would be wise in us to give a fourth or a half, nay, the whole in taxation or gifts, rather than be conquered, for in that case, we would lose all, and our liberties, says the *Sentinel*.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865. { NUMBER 25.

Mrs. Foote in Washington.

The Yankee correspondents in Washington are giving full particulars of Mrs. Foote's "escape from Rebeldom," etc. A special dispatch to the Philadelphia "Inquirer," (filling nearly a column,) after recounting the movements of Mr. and Mrs. Foote, after their departure from Richmond, and stating minutely the manner of the arrest of Mr. Foote, proceeds as follows:

Information reached Colonel Welles, at Alexandria, that Mrs. Foote was at Occoquan, and he sent out a cavalry force to bring her in. She arrived in Alexandria on Friday morning, and Secretary Seward, hearing of her arrival there, drove down, brought her up to Willard's, and ordered that she should be well cared for. It is understood that Mr. Seward expressed the opinion that Mr. Foote was in our lines when taken by the rebels—that he had renounced his faith in their cause, and was consequently under our protection, and his safety will be looked after by us as much as though he were at present a member.

Mr. Foote has resigned his seat in the rebel House of Representatives assigning as reasons, "The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*;" "the passage of acts in secret session against the interests of the people;" that the Senate and the majority of the House are in the interests of Jeff. Davis, and have passed such laws as tend to extinguish the liberties of the people, and disastrously affect their interests."

Instead of starvation, Davis and his friends live as well as they ever did in Richmond, the rebel Treasury footing the bills.

Mrs. Foote is a middle aged woman, not over forty-five, and in excellent health. She is accompanied by her youngest son, of three years, the rest of her family being in Nashville.

Mr. Foote is thoroughly disgusted with the Confederacy, which, instead of being an independent Government, as he set out to attain, it has come to be a question of dictatorship for Davis, who is centralizing the entire power of the Confederacy in himself. In league with him are all but Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Foote does not think the Blairs' mission, if intended for peace, will avail anything. Many of the people of the South are weary of their burdens and losses, and would willingly quit and make peace, if they could be guaranteed an amnesty and secured their property and slaves.

It is intended by Davis to arm and equip two hundred thousand slaves for the next summer campaign.

Had Mr. Foote reached here it was his intention to try and mediate for his oppressed people, independent of the rebel chief, and failing to make peace, to travel in some foreign clime, and end his days in a calm review of his past life.

Why is it that some of the Press are so full of predictions of disaster to the Confederate cause? Why are they continually marking out a campaign for Sherman that will result gloriously to the Yankee arms and most disastrously to us? These birds of evil omen are becoming, a nuisance. Their dismal hootings are too often heard, and they bode no good to our cause. We see nothing to justify the prophetic announcement that Sherman will take Branchville; that he will march unopposed through South Carolina; that he will occupy the city of Raleigh; and that we will soon be at the mercy of the Yankee hordes.

Such predictions as these, and at such a time, when we are engaged in a death struggle for freedom, are not calculated to benefit our cause, and we regret extremely that they should be indulged in by any portion of the Press of the Confederacy. It is a gratifying fact, however, that but few of them are engaged in this effort to discourage our people. As a general thing, the journals of the country are buoyant and hopeful. They cheer the armies and the people with the hope that we will soon emerge from the dark sea of troubles that now lashes in fury against us. They beg us not to give up the contest, after four years of carnage and suffering without the priceless boon of independence. They beg us not to surrender our homes—our lands—our all—to a merciless foe, who would rule us with a rod of iron; who would regard us as mere dependants, without rights; without privileges; without any of the immunities of freemen.

We think our people ought to know the Yankee character by this time. They have waged war against us with a remorseless energy that has no equal. They have plundered our homes, stolen our slaves; desolated the fairest portions of our land; outraged our women; made orphans of our children; and done all to oppress us that their devilish ingenuity could devise. Shall we then go back to them and acknowledge that we were wrong; that we have been warring against their *glorious* old flag and their *Republican* Constitution without a cause? Are we prepared to say that the tens of thousands of noble men, whose blood has crimsoned the soil of their native land, have fallen in an unholy crusade against the "best government the world ever saw?"

If we are not prepared for this, why encourage the belief in the Northern mind that we are well nigh conquered? Why, at a time when the mighty fabric of Yankee existence is itself tottering and almost ready to fall beneath the heroic valor and patient endurance of our people—why, we say, at such a time as this, is not every man found ready and willing to foster and encourage the well grounded belief that the end is approaching; that we cannot be subdued, and that our brave armies are yet invincible, and are entitled to that encouragement that, in our brighter days, was given them by every newspaper in the Confederacy. Alas! that, at this critical juncture, any should be found unequal to the task.—*Fayetteville Telegraph.*

"DIED POOR."—As if any body could die rich, and in that act of dying did not loose the grasp upon title deed and bond, and go away a pauper, out of time. No gold, no jewels, no lands or tenements. And yet men have been buried by charity's hand, who *did* die rich—died worth a thousand thoughts of beauty, a thousand pleasant memories, and a thousand hopes of glory.

From Savannah.

From some fair refugees we gather the following "sayings and doings" in our unfortunate sister city:

General Sherman is reported as a strikingly ugly man—one of those Mokanna faces, not easily forgotten. He is a devout member of the Episcopal church and did not curse until he was ordered to leave Savannah on another campaign. His army is under rigid discipline and he thinks nothing of degrading officers for contravention of orders, and shooting privates for brigandage. Of course he knows how to wink at a number of things, but when politic, he cashiers and shoots.

The bulk of the army is Yankee, though Germans, Irish and Indians abound. They scorn the idea of fighting for the negro, and wax wrathy when called abolitionists. They express a great admiration for President Davis, and think the "Rebellion" would have collapsed, long since, had it not been for him. Their hatred of Lincoln, is somewhat cordial. The "Stars and Stripes," however, are everything.

Kilpatrick is not much esteemed. The infantry regard him with aversion and say that Wheeler can whip him at any time.

Little boys in Savannah are liberally treated to sugar candy. Some of the ladies of Savannah baked and sold bread for a support; but Sherman roughly informed them that they had better save their flour, as when it had gone, they need expect nothing of him.

Of three hundred of our soldiers, captured after the evacuation, all but twenty took the oath. As soon as they had done so, Sherman sent them to prison at the North.

The Yankee authorities declare that they have marked all the rich men who have taken the oath to save their property. It will not serve their purpose.

Sherman occasionally gives receptions for the negroes. At these levees, the Yankee demigod stands on a dais and receives the adoration of the darkies, who call him their "Saviour," etc.

This paper and its editors are abused most venomously. The latter are to be hung so high that they cannot be seen with a spy glass.

We have heard a great deal more of the same sort, and give this to the public as we heard it. We trust that our elevated position (in a Yankee point of view) will not be increased thereby.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—We concur fully in the opinion of the Richmond Whig, that "if the Confederate States could ever be subdued, they would have at least one consolation in their misery: France and England would be sufferers in a degree only inferior to themselves, for their folly in persisting to ignore them as independent States." Only let such a disaster happen, and England may bid farewell to Canada, and France to Mexico. The Monroe doctrine would at once become the rallying cry of every man in the whole yankee nation, and not only of them, but of every man in the Confederate States likewise. Should England and France continue their policy of wrong to the "so-called Confederate States," as Lord John Russell persists in calling them, there is not a true-hearted man in all the South but would rejoice at any amount of injury that the United States would do them, yea, and assist in the operation. They have submitted to insults from the United States, been bullied into a disregard of the plainest principles of international law, for the sake of avoiding a war with the United States. And at each pusillanimous back out, that war has only been made the more certain and inevitable. The only safety for their colonies and their commerce lies in the independence of the Confederacy and its good feeling towards them, which good feeling has been almost obliterated but may yet be restored by justice, tardy though it be.

All this seems so plain to us that we must believe it equally plain to the statesmen of England and France; and that they will not permit subjugation, even if such a disaster and disgrace were possible. We look therefore with strong confidence for a speedy change of policy on the part of those nations—a change which would re-inspirit the despondent among ourselves and blast the confident hopes of the yankees. These results would insure our triumph, at a much earlier day than we can otherwise expect.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The total sum expended on our navy is set down at about $80,000,000, of which, after all our losses, we have $35,000,000 in vessels and stores on hand. With this outlay, it is computed we have damaged the enemy at least $800,000,000, or ten times our outlay.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA,
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

GOLD FOR BANK NOTES.
I am exchanging Gold for Bank Notes.
jan 30-d3t THOS. BRANCH.

FOR SALE.
A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.
jan 30-d4t.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY.
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY
Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135,) at the option of the Company. F. A. STAGG,
jan 30-d6t. Secretary & Auditor.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

NOTICE.
All persons holding Bonds given under the authority of the County Court of Wake, (except the holders of Coupon Bonds,) are requested to present them to the County Solicitor, before February Court, that they may be changed and registered.
This order made at November Term, 1864.
jan 30-d6t. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.
We wish to employ one or two first class pattern makers. Apply at once to
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!
We have constantly on hand all kinds Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

CAST STEEL AXES.
We have for sale six or eight dozen (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

WANTED,
A situation as Governess by a lady fully qualified to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address
Miss. M. E. N.,
jan 28-d5t* Pattonsburg, Va.

WANTED.
By a young man, exempt from service, a situation as teacher. He has had several years' experience and is qualified to impart a good practical education. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address J. E. MILLER,
Macon Depot,
jan 28-d2t* Warren County, N. C.

IRON! IRON!
The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

TEACHER WANTED.
A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address
DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,
Warrenton, N. C.
Or, W. T. ALSTON,
jan 21-d2w* Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER
ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.
In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfeb1

B. F. POWELL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.
*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.
REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9-dtf

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865.
IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:
EMANUEL,
Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.
By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.
C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.
I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:
1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.
2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.
3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.
4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.
5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.
All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
jan 28-dt13feb. Collector for Wake County.
☞ Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.
POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18th, 1865.
TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE,
ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES.
I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.
The following are the names of my authorized Agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Hillsboro' to be filled, and Pittsboro' to be filled.
W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19 d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.
THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned. W. E PEIRCE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.
PERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without contract.
(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 27th, 1864.
RESPECTFULLY returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.
(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
jan 17-d12t Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.
The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864
NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28, 1865.
THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN
CASWELL COUNTY.
On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.
On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.
Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NEGROES FOR SALE.
Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons idebted to the estate, to make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate must present them or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and May courts.
We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, payment to be made in Confederate Money.
E. R. HARRIS, } Executors.
jan 28-d12t. A. J. SEAGLE, }

DAILY CONFEDERATE.
ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.
JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN
WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
*** Liberal advances made on consignments.
REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.
LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!!
We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 26-d6t.

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. W. J. HARRISON
D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.
REFERENCES.
C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.
jan 12-dtf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!
The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.
By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashboro', on the 7 h day of February, 1865,
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.
This second of January, 1865.
J. M. WORTH,
jan 5-d30t County Commissioner.

$1,000 REWARD.
STOLEN,
FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.
I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.
dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.
FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
for the sale of SLAVES.
We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.
Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

Those of our citizens who are willing to submit, and accept reconstruction with the States of the North, are not actuated by a belief, that such an event would be very beneficial to us. The beauty of the prospect, is not what entices them to rush on, to what we believe will be our certain destruction: and this is sufficiently evident, not only from the unanimity with which they agreed, in the beginning, that a separation once effected, should be final and eternal—not only from the very dark picture, which even the most superficial view of the consequences of reconstruction, presents—but also from their own statement that they prefer reconstruction by consent, as the *alternative* to subjugation, which to them seems, to be inevitable.

The truth is, they have so lively a sense of the ills under which they now suffer, so keen an appreciation of the hardships they now endure, and so deadly an apprehension of the perils which war entails; that evils in the distance, however great, have no terrors for them; that "the weariest and most loathed worldly life, that age ache penury imprisonment can lay on nature," so it be coupled with *peace*, is in their eyes a Paradise, when compared with their present state of existence. It is not pleasant to stand in the fore-front of battle, and see the red flashing of the guns, and the deadly glitter of the bayonets of an approaching line of enemies; to hear the booming of the great guns, the shrieking, crashing and groaning of hostile shot and shell, and the sharp hissing of murderous bullets; to witness the fall, all around and about us, of our best friends and daily companions, who have but a moment before, drunk from the same cup and eaten from the same platter with ourselves, and see them carried out of the field streaming with blood from every possible character of ghastly wound. It is not very pleasant even to know that *others* are enduring these things, among whom are our own fathers and brothers and sons, when we are not very certain but that our turn may come next. It is not agreeable, to the most patriotic of men, to have their private property taken for public uses, either with or without just compensation. It is not agreeable to go into battle without our own consent first had and obtained, and to know that there is a stern unbending power in existence, which *can*, and at any moment *may*, lay its intolerable grasp upon us, in the midst of the delights of money making and the sweet converse of private life, snatch us away, and place us amid the dangerous guns and swords, unwilling candidates for fame. It is not agreeable to talkative impulsive philanthropists, who are not over well affected towards the common cause of their countrymen, to know that the privalege of the writ of Habeas Corpus is in abeyance; for philanthrophy has no fair play, when men are struggling for existence. It is not pleasant to eat homely fare, to dine scantily, to drink home-made liquors and wear homespun clothes, when men have been accustomed to better things. It is not pleasant for "hands that the rod of empire might have swayed," to be compelled to confine themselves to some meaner employment—and this class is *so* numerous—for Dr. Swift says "every man knows "that he understands religion and politics, "though he never learned them; but that "many people are conscious that they do not "understand many other sciences, from having "never learned them." And finally, it is fairly disgusting to unwarlike Generals

"That never set a squadron in the field,
"Nor the division of battle know,
"More than a spinster,"

to find that their advice is not asked, nor their volunteer counsel followed in the conduct of the war, the management of the war department, the assignment of generals to commands, the plannings of campaigns, or the actual conduct of battles.

But let us consider; these things are the natural, necessary and inevitable concomitants of war, conducted on the exaggerated scale that we are compelled to use, in the conduct of this one; and the pangs of neglected and insulted genius, are incident to every age and time, and country. We earnestly exhort men, who are endeavoring to shun these ills, by submission and reconstruction with the United States, to be very sure, that they will not be immediately subjected to the same evils, under less favorable circumstances, after a reconstruction with their Northern brethren.

Now just so surely as the United States succeeds, in cajoling the States which compose the Southern Confederacy, into submission and reconstruction, just as certainly will the reconstructed nation be involved in an interminable war with Great Britain and France. The probability is so great that it amounts to a certainty; so great that thinking men in this country, have been astounded, that one, or both of these nations, have not already intervened in our affairs, on this side the water, to prevent so great a catastrophe; so great that many yet believe, that they have only been heretore withheld, because they were of opinion, that the South would hold its own against the Yankee nation, and that when they are satisfied the supreme moment of our fate has arrived, they will, even now, interpose to prevent the reconstruction of the old Union.

Here will be a nation with more than a million trained soldiers. Here will be men, who have for four or five years, given up all other pursuits, to follow the peculiar calling of the soldier. they are tired of it now, but let them return to the ordinary avecations of civil life, they will find themselves unfitted for them, and all experience has demonstrated, that there is a strange fascination in the adventurous dashing life of a military career, for those who have once tried it—they would be ready to flock in thousands to the standard of any man, who could afford them the old life of excitement and danger, to which they have become accustened. There is hardly a breath of popular feeling which reaches us from the North, but is tainted with their hostility to these two nations; and our people are also naturally indignant with them, for the cold blooded indifference and scorn, with which they appear to have regarded our struggle for existence.

Maximilian has founded his empire in Mexico. The lower house of the Yankee Congress, has passed resolutions, expressing the determination of the Yankee people, to maintain the Monroe doctrine, which forbids the establishment of any European power on this continent. In the passage of the consular and Diplomatic bill, both Houses of the Yankee Congress, have refused to recognize Maximillian, as the lawful Governor of Mexico. He is placed there and sustained by the French Emperor. The Yankee Government has taken the preliminary steps to determine the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Great Britain, and has made appropriations for building gun boats in the Canadian Lakes. Great Britain, on the other hand, has ordered thirty gunboats, with thirty-five hundred men, to cruise in those waters. Under these circumstances, we find Lincoln, at a period when, as he supposes we have sustained some serious military disasters, for the first time, sending Francis P. Blair to Richmond upon an embassy it is said, of peace and reconstruction, and on his returning unsuccessful sending him in hot haste, again. If reconstruction is effected, no more effectual method for consolidating Lincoln's power could be suggested, than a popular foreign war. Under such circumstances, who that studies passing events, can fail to perceive, that an immediate war, between the reconstructed United States, and Great Britain and France is inevitable?

Such a war would be no child's play; it would be gigantic in its proportions; the combined strength of Great Britain and France is enormous. An immense army and a huge navy would have to be kept up, by, probably, as stern a conscription as that to which we are now subjected. Provost marshals would be stationed at every street corner, especially in the Southern States. The booming of cannon, the shrieking of shot and shell, the hissing of bullets, and the flashing of sword and bayonet, would have to be met, then as now. Death and blood and wounds would be then also occurrences of every day life. Slaves—if we had any left—and free negroes too, would be material for soldiers, side by side with their late masters. Who doubts that our ports would be blockaded by the great fleets of these European nations, and heavy taxes, an inflated currency, high prices, hard times, and homely living would again be the order of the day? Who doubts that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus would be suspended; when Lincoln now claims and exercises the right to suspend it, by his proclamation alone, without the intervention of Congress, and a recent debate in the Federal Congress discloses, that it is the constan practice, not only of President Lincoln or his Secretary of State, but of any member of the Cabinet who chooses, and even of the Solicitor of the Treasury, to clap any man into prison, upon his own suspicion of anything, and there to keep him without trial, without intercourse with his friends, without any information of what he is charged withal? Who doubts further, that there would be then as now, unappreciated statesmen and military geniuses, "of whom the world is not worthy," whose counsels would be neglected, and whose claims would be ignored in the conduct of the national affairs?

And all this we would have to endure, *not* then as now, of our own free will, to save ourselves, our wives and our little ones, from degradation and bondage, to maintain our own honor, to secure our own independence, with the pure aspirations and the brave hopes which every Confederate soldier has a right to entertain; but in obedience to the behests of our masters, to consolidate our fetters and to rivet our chains.

All non-combatants are requested to leave Augusta immediately.

The Provost Marshal is ordered to close all places of business and amusement and see that all men under the age of fifty, not physically disabled, take their places in the ranks.

We are glad to see this determination on the part of the military authorities to defend the city of Augusta, Ga.

New Advertisements.

Runaway taken up and committed to the jail of Cabarrus County.

$50 reward for a Pipe.

For Hire—a Cook Washer and Ironer.

Court Notice—Johnston county.

Auction to day at Creech & Litchford's.

Residence for Rent.

The *Progress* in a long and labored article of yesterday, in which reconstruction is more than hinted at, asks, in its usual croaking style, "what kind of a peace can we get?" and proceeds to demonstrate with the use of *croaking* arguments and anything else than patriotic figures that, the peace which we must finally accept, must be upon just such terms as the Yankee government may, in the goodness of their hearts, see fit to tender us, poor, benighted, erring rebels. In fact, the *Progress* seems disposed to do any way, or to take anything, *or nothing*, just as it may suit the feelings of "our brethren of the North," as the editor of that paper very affectionately terms the desolators of our country. If we can get nothing, the *Progress* will take that, and be abundantly thankful; indeed, it would count itself fortunate, if, after losing all by Yankee vandalism, as it pretends to have done, it could only be allowed to escape from this government of tyranny, to the blessed clime of Yankee freedom, where, in company with spirits black and white, copper colored and variegated, it could be allowed the humble privilege of mingling in hosannahs to father Abraham, and, striking hands with those dear "kindred" of Yankee land so feelingly termed "our brethren of the North." In short, the *Progress* seems to be perfectly reckless as to the conditions; all it wants is peace.

Fortunately for the country; fortunately for freedom's sake; fortunately for the cause of honor and patriotism, the *Progress* represents the views of but precious few persons in this patriotic land of ours, and its teachings will not be productive of any great harm. Our suffering people, and bleeding soldiers have higher aims than ever warmed the bosom of that man who, for the sake of personal ease or political aggrandizement would yield a just cause to the blandishments or intrigues of an inveterate foe.

Our people set out in this war for independence. That is the goal for which they are striving. That is the goal for which the *Progress* has afortime pretended to strive. That was the purpose for which North Carolina withdrew from the Government of the United States. That was the cause for which Branch and Fisher, and Jackson and Stuart, and Johnson and Polk gave their lives. That is the great and all absorbing impulse which nerves the hearts of patriots every where. That is the price which our soldiers demand in payment for all their sufferings, privations and hardships.—Can we take less? Never.

Ask the soldier if he wants peace. He answers, "yes; peace with independence; nothing less." And shall we, who feel not the pangs of hunger, the privations of the camp, nor the fatigues of the march, be first to bow our heads in shame, in acceptance of such terms as the tyrant may propose? Surely not.

But, say the trembling petitioners for peace: Mr. Lincoln may allow us to dictate our own terms; only ask of us that "we lay down our arms and return to the fold of the old Government."

Is that all? And will our people be caught with such chaff? You recollect that we once formed a part of that same old Government, and, some of us, remember how these "Northern brethren" used to violate faith with us; would steal our property—and when, under the Constitution, we went in search of that property, we were maltreated and insulted.—That was done in the days of peace, long before the friends of the *Progress* assisted in voting North Carolina out of that old Government into the dominions of Jeff. Davis. If "our Northern brethren" would thus break faith with us in times of peace, what might we not expect, after the terrible and vindictive war which these same "brethren" have waged against us? We should justly merit all the abuses and insults that would most certainly fall to our lot. The soldiers say: "fight it out to independence!" The soldiers have a right to be heard. And we say, let their patriotic will be done.

We give below a copy of a bill recently passed by the House of Representatives to diminish the number of "exemptions." Of course it has to go to the Senate before it becomes the law of the land:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That so much of the act 'to organize forces to serve during the war,' approved February 17, 1864, as exempts one person or overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation, upon which there were, at specified time, fifteen ablebodied field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed.

"SECTION 2 No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of forty years, and of artisans, mechanics, and persons of scientific skill employed by, or working for the government, and shown by proper testimony to be artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill; and, with the same exceptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War by virtue of said act are hereby revoked; the bonds heretofore given by exempted and detailed men shall bind them to comply with the same, only to an extent bearing the same proportion to the whole amount which would be due thereon in one year if this act had not passed, as the time they shall have been exempted or detailed bears to a year.

"SECTION 3. No person shall be exempt by virtue of the act "to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States and the drivers of post coaches and hacks from military servive," approved April 14, 1863, unless such person shall be over forty-five years of age, except contractors personally engaged in the execution of contracts now existing.

The town of Esmeralda, Equador, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 9th of December. Loss $100,000.

We have been repeatedly asked, "what will this peace movement amount to?" While we do not pretend to know what the future will develop; not pretend to divine what were the influences which initiated the negotiations which are now going on, we feel no hesitancy in giving it as our opinion, that the yankees are extremely anxious to bring about a cessation of hostilities between these two Governments, and, that their anxiety is the result of some outside pressure. From the best information before the country, it is believed that affairs, between the United States and two of the European powers, are becoming daily more and more complicated, while the reasons, which have hitherto prevented those powers from recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, are gradually being dissipated by each transpiring event.

It can no longer be denied, that the United States is treasuring up a mountain of wrath against both England and France; nor will it be questioned, that it is the purpose of the Lincoln Government, so soon as the present war shall have closed, to re-announce, and, with force of arms, maintain the Monroe doctrine upon this continent. These things are evident to us, and of course, they are as readily seen and as fully appreciated in Europe. While we have never been sanguine in the opinion, that foreign powers would make haste to interfere in this struggle; still, we have never doubted, that, when the proper hour, in their estimation, arrived, there would be interference, on the part of England and France, to prevent a reconstruction of the old Union. Whether that time has arrived or not, we shall not pretend to say, but, we repeat, what we said in the outset, that the present anxiety of the Yankees to bring about a cessation of hostilities, is evidently the result of some outside pressure, and we are inclined to the belief, that that pressure comes from Europe, in the shape of recognition, at no very distant day. In the meantime, we caution our patriotic people against that cowardly submission which would yield up all for which our armies have been fighting, just at the moment the day begins to dawn.

The Difference.

Read the following and see how a subjugated croaker talks:

Peace may be near at hand, but it can only come in one way, and that is the way proposed by the Federal authorities, which means the restoration of the Union and the gradual emancipation of slavery.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Now read the proceedings of a meeting held in the army and see how *men* talk; men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them; men who have borne the heat and burden of the war; and after you have read them, draw the contrast between the patriotic sentiments they proclaim and the miserable submission proposed by the *Progress.*

SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.

HEADQ'RS FIFTY-THIRD VA. REGIMENT,
January 24 1865.

At a meeting of the Fifty-third Virginia regiment, Stewart's brigade Pickett's division, the following resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That, trusting to the justice of our cause and help of a just God, we mean to fight for liberty and the right of self-government as long as the Southern Confederacy can furnish a cartridge or owns an acre.

Resolved, That we will be free; and to every base and dishonorable offer of peace and submission made by the enemy we will reply with the crack of our rifles and the shout of degance.

Resolved, That the enemy need not exult, nor our own people be depressed at temporary reverses or the loss of seaport towns or defences; our revolutionary forefathers lost all these and more, and yet they were free—shall we do or suffer less for liberty than they?

Resolved, That when Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington and even Richmond shall have fallen, our detested foe will learn that his job of subjugation has just fairly commenced, and will perhaps then be prepared to believe that God has not decreed, either during the nineteenth or any other century, that the sun should ever set upon us a people conquered, disgraced and enslaved.

Resolved, That these are our sentiments, and we call upon our fellow soldiers, upon our people at home, and upon our authorities to support and rally around us, and, with God's aid and blessing, we will bear the Southern Cross through fire and blood till each star upon it shall glow and shine forever in the firmament of nations.

WILLIAM P. BRADSHAW,
Acting Adjutant.

The "Enquirer" thinks the proposition to impress all the cotton and tobacco in the Confederacy, now before the Congress, cannot but be attended with the best results, if adopted. In addition to the fact that it would give the Goverument an ample basis for the redemption of its notes and bonds, it would crystalise all selfish avarice into an interested patriotism which would make it so plainly the interest of every man to support the Government, that there would no longer be any division among our people, but unity and harmony would extend throughout our land and revive the confidence and faith of our people.

Legislative Summary.

A batch of three hundred and twenty-three nominations for appointment as magistrates was acted on yesterday in the General Assembly, all being concurred in.

In the Senate Mr. Ellis' resolutions to give soldiers a bounty of fifty acres of land and one negro fellow were discussed, and the bill to exempt press employees from Home Guard duty lost on its second reading.

In the House a resoultion was adopted authorizing his excellency, the Governer, to contract with Stuart, Buchanan, & Co., for a supply of salt for 1865.

FROM BELOW.—Everything quiet below. No change in the position of the enemy's land or sea forces. The weather is dreadfully cold.—*Wil. Journal.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865.

Prayer by the Rev. R. S. Mason, Jr., of the Episcopal church.

From the Committee on Propositions and Grievances the resolutions in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter, were reported with a recommendation they do pass.

From the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill to prevent the further sacrifice of property (by the exaction of specie payments on execution) was reported with a request that the committee be discharged from the further consideration thereof. So ordered.

A message, received from the House, transmitting appointments of Magistrates, was then taken up and the appointments discussed.—Pending this discussion, another message was received from the House transmitting other nominations.

Mr. Pitchford moved these messages, with accompanying lists, be laid on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 19, and the nominations (hard on three hundred and fifty in number) were then concurred in.

The hour of twelve arriving, the special order therefor was taken up, being Mr. Ellis' resolutions to pay to soldiers serving out the war, a bounty of fifty acres of land and one negro fellow. In support of this resolution Mr. Ellis spoke at some length, declaring no one had a better right to both land and negroes than the man who was fighting for the defence and possession of one and the other, and in conclusion, saying he utterly scouted and scoffed at any idea of our now or hereafter being subjugated.

At the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. Grier moved to strike out the words "who was not a slave holder at the time of such enlistment," in order to make the bounty equal as the service. Agreed to, yeas 16, nays 10

Mr. Patton moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. Arendell moved they be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the Senate so ordered.

The bill to exempt the employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty, save in certain great emergencies, being before the Senate,

Mr. Dick moved to amend by extending the provisions of the bill to mill-wrights.—Not agreed to, yeas 11, nays 17.

Mr. Leitch moved to exempt a deputy sheriff in counties where there is no tax collector. Not agreed to, yeas 13, nays 15.

And the bill then failed to pass its third reading, yeas 14, nays 15.

THE CAT OUT OF THE WALLET AT LAST.

Mr. Horton moved an adjournment, *sine die*, on Wednesday next, the first of February, and proceeding to advocate his motion, declared it was useless to wait for the return of commissioners, when he was called to order by

Mr. Arendell, who stated it was not in order to discuss in open session what had been agitated in secret, and was sustained in the point raised by the Speaker, notwithstanding which,

Mr. Horton proceeded to say that everybody knew Commissioners had been sent but did'nt know what for. (Laughter.) He was not in favor of waiting for *somebody*, for in this way the Senate might never be able to adjourn in case *somebody* did'nt come. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Leitch moved the resolution be referred to the committee on adjournment, which was done, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fowle in the Chair.

A message was sent to the Senate transmitting a number of appointments as magistrates.

Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg, moved a message be sent the Senate proposing a joint order of adjournment, *sine die*, on Wednesday next, the first of February at nine o'clock a. m.

Mr. Grissom moved the resolution be laid on the table. So ordered, yeas 44, nays 34.

Mr. J. H. Headen moved an adjournment on Friday next, the third of February, over to the first of April, 1865. Informally passed over.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a resolution in reference to the Insane Asylum (calling for information as to the receipts from and the expenditures on account of the farm of that institution; also, as to the number of patients from other States and the expenses incurred by their reception.)

Mr. McLean, a resolution in reference to the subject of salt, (authorizing his excellency the Governor, to contract with Stuart, Buchanan & Co, if deemed necessary, for a supply of salt for 1865) which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its various readings.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill in regard to the magistrates of Pasquotank county.

Mr. Jordan, a bill concerning county surveyors.

Mr. Bond of Gates, a bill to create a homestead free-hold, by exempting from taxation fifty acres of land, including that portion whereon the dwelling house and necessary out buildings are, the property of any citizen of North Carolina.

The bill to allow fifteen magistrates in the county of Halifax, to transact all county business therein passed, under a suspension of the rules, its final reading.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the Governor to employ slave labor on fortifications, etc. being on its second reading, did not pass the same, yeas, 19, nays 55.

The bill to restore jury trials in certain cases in the county of Chowan passed its second, and, under a suspension of the rules its third reading.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the people (taxing all collections in specie on executions 90 per cent.) being before the House, it was moved it be tabled. Not agreed to, yeas 38, nays 52, and it was then formally passed over, yeas 51, nays 12.

A message was received from the Senate stating the concurrence of that body in the nominations for magistrates made by the House, and the House then adjourned.

[Among the magistrates appointed at this session there were for Wake county Messrs. A. P. C. Bryan, Jas. P. Chandler, Thos. C. Smith, E. E. Gill, Isaac H. Rogers, R. C. Badger, T. H. Hill, Wm. R. Richardson, Garrett Broadwell, John Johnson and J. T. Leach.]

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 21st, learns that advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the Confederates there have purchased Andros Island, about 60 miles west of New Providence, and are about to establish there an arsenal and naval depot, and also open Courts of Admiralty for the sale and adjudication of prizes captured by their sea rovers. The Confederates paid, or are to pay, eight millions of dollars in cotton for the Island. Their principal port will be Ascension, situated on a fine herbor on the eastern side of Andros Island, directly opposite Nassau.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Jan 29.—During church hour to-day a heavy cannonading was in progress on our lines between ours and the enemy's river batteries. Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, commissioners, are still in the city, and will be passed through Gen. Bushrod Johnson's lines to-morrow. Their mission excites much comment in all circles.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Jan. 28.—Twenty-three hundred six hundred bales of Commissary, and Quartermaster and other stores, were burned at Summit this morning. Fire accidental.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—The House, rejected, in secret session after debate, a proposition to amend the Senate bill, for the employment of free negroes to work on fortifications, &c, by a proviso, that said slaves should not be armed and used as soldiers. The bill was further considered, amended and passed.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Our scouts report the enemy's infantry camped near Eunis' Cross Roads, on the road leading towards Grahamsville, and on the road leading to Sisters' Ferry. They have wagon trains with them.

A reconnoitering force was reported within four miles of Robertsville, this morning.

A small party of Yankees landed on Little Brittain Island, near Legares, on Saturday night but were driven off.

THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT WANT AN ORGAN.—"Cape Fear," the correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal*, writes: I happen to know that the President was approached some months ago by an intelligent gentleman who desired to establish a first class newspaper which should support the Administration, and that the President, after thanking him for his good intentions, replied that while he wished to receive the support of the press of the country, he did not wish to have an organ devoted especially to his interests. He said no man was so wise or elevated that he could not be benefitted by judicious and independent criticism, and that he desired the press to be perfectly free to condemn or approve the acts of Government according as they might deserve.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—The New York *Tribune* says that "should Wilmington hold out against the forces now in its vicinity, it will become an easy prey of Sherman, while if it surrenders before he approaches it, there is no longer a temptation for him to turn aside in his march to Raleigh." It seems that we are between the devil and the deep sea.—*Wil. Journal.*

The French are building at Toulon a new iron-clad war steamer, which they claim will be superior to anything yet built in Europe or Amercia. This new engine of war is called Le Tourcau, lies low in the water, is round backed like a turtle turns quickly off its axis, is heavily cuirassed, has great speed, and carries a big gun fore and aft.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Craven, Mr. D. W. BAIN to Miss ADDIE V. HILL, third daughter of Dr. Wm. G. Hill, all of this City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER FOR HIRE.

A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, without encumbrance.
Apply at this office or to H. C. Ligon, Forestville, N. C.
jan 31-d2t*

$50 REWARD.

A small MERCHAUM PIPE, with an amber mouth piece, was lost in Raleigh last Saturday. It is cracked, and has the figure of a man carved on it.
The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Confederate office.
jan 31-d2t.

AUCTION TO-DAY.

We will sell 4 bbls. good Brown Sugar, 4 boxes Adamantine Candles, $10,000 N. C. Sixes, $5,000 or $10,000 Wake county Bonds. One negro woman 42 years old, a plain cook, one girl 20 years old and child 5 years of age. A fine Gold Watch—warranted No. 1, together with a lot of Crockery and Glass Ware, Carpets, Tobacco and many other articles. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jan 31 d1t Auctioneers.

NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHNSTON COUNTY,
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

November Term, 1864.

JOHN G. GULLEY,
vs.
Gaston Parrish, Augustus Parrish, Nathan Boykin, O. L. Dodd.

Scire Facias to revive Judgment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants are non-residents, *it is ordered*, That publication be made for them to appear at February Term, 1865, of this Court, to plead in the above entitled to suit, or judgment according to the scire facias will be rendered.
January 1st, 1865. J. H. PARKER,
jan 1-d6t-wt27feb. County Court Clerk.

RUNAWAY.

Taken up and committed to jail, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is JOHN SMITH, and says he belongs to Eliza Ellison and William Canada, of Wake county, and that he was purchased of Thos. Smith, of Hyde county, about 5 years ago. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow of speech, yellow complexion, had on white cotton pants, dove colored casmere coat; and says he was hired last year to the High Shoals Iron Manufacturing Company.
The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.
N. SLOUGH, Sheriff
feb 1-w6m of Cabarrus county, N. C.